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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,622	05/31/2001	Scott J. Broussard	AUS920010260US1	1783

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EXAMINER

BONSHOCK, DENNIS G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 11/21/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/870,622

Applicant(s)

BROUSSARD, SCOTT J.

Examiner

Dennis G Bonshock

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected. *DOB*
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Introducing Swing*, written by SUN, hereinafter is-SUN, and *Mixing heavy and light components* written by Amy Fowler, hereinafter m-SUN.

3. With regard to claim 1, IS-SUN teaches a system for the graphical display of an object created by an application program running under an operating system (see page 1, paragraph 1), and a graphics resource component adapted to display the object independently of the operating system (see page 1, paragraph 5). IS-SUN, however, doesn't teach a proxy component which associates the object with the graphics resource component and invokes methods of the graphics resource component to display the object, or a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy. M-SUN teaches a method of implementing swing components similar to that of IS-SUN, but further teaches a proxy component that associates an object with a graphics resource component, and further displays the object, in that the proxy component is the swing class (see page 2, paragraph 2), and a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy component, in that the peer component is the ancestor (see page 2,

paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of IS-SUN and M-SUN before him at the time the invention was made to modify the swing component interface of IS-SUN to include the combinational properties as did m-SUN. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because swing components are themselves combinations of a lightweight component and a class library.

4. With regard to claims 2 and 10, which teach a system in which the peer component is independent of the operating system, and emulates the behavior of a second peer component that employs the windowing system of the operating systems, m-SUN further teaches, in page 2, paragraph 2, a ancestor peer which is independent of the operating system and a heavyweight peer which is employees the windowing system of the operating system.

5. With regard to claims 3 and 11, which teach that the object is part of a graphical user interface associated with the application program, IS-SUN further teaches, in page 1, paragraph 1, windowing components that are part of a graphically base program.

6. With regard to claims 4 and 12, which teach that the look and feel of a graphical user interface is independent of the operating system, IS-SUN further teaches, in page 1, paragraph 5, when the component "Metal" is used the same look and feel are used regardless of what operating system it is running on.

7. With regard to claims 5 and 13, which teach the application program being written in JAVA programming language, IS-SUN further teaches, in page 2, paragraph 7, programmers writing GUIs for there JAVA programs.

8. With regard to claims 6 and 14, which teach the proxy extends an existing class of software components belonging to the swing application program interface, IS-SUN further teaches, in page 1, paragraph 5 and page 6, paragraphs 1-5, that Metal is an extension of Swing.

9. With regard to claims 7 and 15, which teach the object being part of a layout, and the association of the object with the graphics resource component establishes a parent-child relationship between the layout and the graphics resource component, M-SUN further teaches in page 3, paragraph 4 and in page 4, paragraph 2, a parent child relationship between the object/layout and the graphical resource component in which mouse events of lightweight components fall through to the parent and mouse events on a heavyweight component do not fall through.

10. With regard to claims 8 and 16, which teach the parent-child relationship between the layout containing the object and the graphics resource component allows the graphics resource component to draw over an existing image of the object drawn with the aid of the windowing system of the operating system, M-SUN teaches, in page 4, paragraph 2 and page 6, paragraph 2 and the following picture, that if heavyweight components are used it is possible for them to obscure what is drawn by the windowing system of the operating system.

11. With regard to claim 9, IS-SUN teaches a method for the graphical display of an object created by an application program running under an operating system (see page 1, paragraph 1), and a graphics resource component adapted to display the object independently of the operating system (see page 1, paragraph 5). IS-SUN, however,

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doesn't teach a proxy component which associates the object with the graphics resource component and invokes methods of the graphics resource component to display the object, or a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy. M-SUN teaches a method of implementing swing components similar to that of IS-SUN, but further teaches a proxy component that associates an object with a graphics resource component, and further displays the object, in that the proxy component is the swing class (see page 2, paragraph 2), and a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy component, in that the peer component is the ancestor (see page 2, paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of IS-SUN and M-SUN before him at the time the invention was made to modify the swing component interface of IS-SUN to include the combinational properties as did M-SUN. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because swing components are themselves combinations of a lightweight component and a class library.

12. With regard to claim 17, IS-SUN teaches a computer-readable storage device comprising: a windows-based operating system (see page 1, paragraph 1), an application program running under the operating system (see page 1, paragraphs 1 and 5), and a graphics resource component adapted to display the object independently of the operating system (see page 1, paragraph 5). IS-SUN, however, doesn't teach a proxy component which associates the object with the graphics resource component and invokes methods of the graphics resource component to display the object, or a

peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy. M-SUN teaches a method of implementing swing components similar to that of IS-SUN, but further teaches a proxy component that associates an object with a graphics resource component, and further displays the object, in that the proxy component is the swing class (see page 2, paragraph 2), and a peer component, adapted to receive events pertaining to the object and route the events to the proxy component, in that the peer component is the ancestor (see page 2, paragraph 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of IS-SUN and M-SUN before him at the time the invention was made to modify the swing component interface of IS-SUN to include the combinational properties as did M-SUN. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because swing components are themselves combinations of a lightweight component and a class library.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach systems and method for encapsulating software components in an application program interface using a proxy object.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G Bonshock whose telephone number is


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(703)305-4668. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

15. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703)308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)746-7239.

16. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

dgb


RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
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